



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 5, 1910.

LETTERS FROM SAMUEL GOMPERS.

BRAINS AND BRAINS.

THE LABOR CONTROVERSIES.

WHEN THE POLITICIAN KNOCKS.

THE NOW-FAMOUS AGREEMENT.

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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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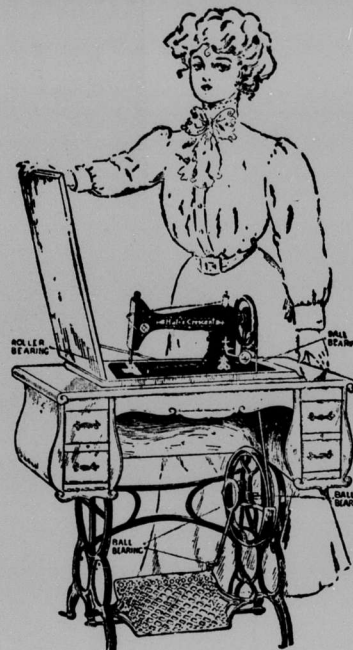
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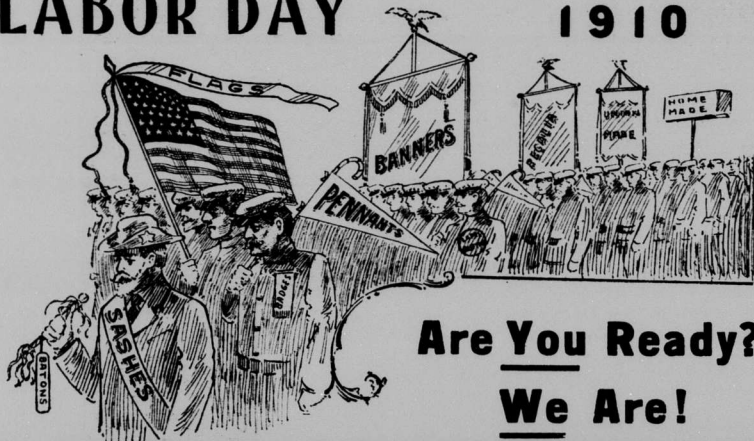
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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BRAINS AND BRAINS.

By J. W. Mullen.

In trade unions, as in all other human institutions, may be found a variety of characters. Men who view the same object from many different standpoints, who are striving to solve the same problems by many different methods. Sometimes bright minds are found in frail bodies; sometimes the brain of a booby in the body of a Hercules. Sometimes bright thoughts come from dull intellects; sometimes brilliant brains conceive silly ideas. But it is the same the world over. This condition of affairs is not confined to trade unions alone—no institution has it monopolized.

Unionism has progressed and improved with all these elements in their respective places. Perhaps the road has been rougher and the advancement slower than might otherwise have been the case, but such benefits as have been achieved have had a tendency to strengthen and encourage those who have borne the brunt of the battles for many years.

At times the patient, persistent and energetic efforts of organizers, who have spent days and weeks and months and years in assembling the forces of organized labor, are blasted by the spectacular displays of blustering men who know nothing of unionism, except that which the thin crust of the surface reveals to them, and whose uppermost thoughts are to occupy a conspicuous place in the minds of radical brothers. Fortunately, however, the activity of such people in the movement is but short lived. They drop back to the places for which their minds and methods are equipped, and the strong, fearless, determined and undismayed organizer goes on pursuing the even tenor of his way, assembling the scattered, broken parts again into a solid whole.

None but a strong man could do such work, and no other is fit for leadership in the labor movement.

It is because of the discouraging obstacles placed in the way of the progress of the movement, that the grandstand player and seeker after personal notoriety is but the creature of a day, while the real leader lasts, and it is well it is thus.

If all members of labor organizations were zealots, such persons would never have a chance to achieve any degree of influence, but we have not yet arrived at Utopia, and consequently must deal with conditions as we find them.

If those whose interests are involved in the labor movement would pay just a little more attention to their own welfare, the blustering grandstand player might easily be eliminated entirely, and many, many missteps be avoided. To the careless member let us recall the prayer of Kipling:

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

And to the ever-talkative blusterer let us call attention to the philosophy of Prior:

"They never taste who always drink,
They always talk who never think."

Tonight the new officers of the San Francisco Labor Council will be installed. They will assume their respective positions with the best wishes of many friends, and should be actuated at all times by the letter and spirit of the movement they represent.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Letters from Samuel Gompers

The publication by the California State Federation of Labor of letters from Samuel Gompers giving the opinion of the parent body in Washington, D. C., of the actions of Congressmen and Senators, will afford food for reflection on the part of those who are interested in labor's problems.

It has been thought best by those in control of this paper not to open its columns to partisan politics. Heavy demands have already been made upon our space in this connection. With so many diverse interests, politically and otherwise, in a central body such as we have in San Francisco, a publication that, after all, would give but the opinions of two or three persons—or perhaps one—would not prove acceptable. In lieu thereof, the "Labor Clarion" prints articles dealing with the questions of moment pertaining to politics, but does not advocate the election of individuals, largely because its ownership rests in several thousand persons.

The urgent need of remedial legislation is admitted on all hands. When Congress adjourned, refusing to exempt trade unions from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, there was a feeling of regret from those who fail to see that a labor organization, formed for the purpose of self-protection and the general good, should be included among those combinations termed illegal. The trust and the union have nothing in common. One exists for profit, is based on purely sordid grounds, while the other advances the standard of life for its members, those who are helpless, and for many outside union ranks.

And so the communication from the president of the American Federation of Labor deserves the fullest consideration. If there is a man who has stood up straight for our claims, who has resisted the pressure of party to swing him into line, that man, within his party, has been fighting labor's battles.

It isn't an easy thing for one to swim against the tide. The world is full of men and women who glide along because it is the easier way. The one who does that which is believed to be right, regardless of the wishes of friends or the likelihood of political preferment, is the one who is to be counted for things worth while.

Read carefully Mr. Gompers' letters. They are issued at first hand. The writer of them knows whereof he speaks. When men in Congress co-operate with the A. F. of L. officials, when they prove their consistency, and show by every vote that they mean what they say, then, other things being equal, these men should be recognized as having done their duty.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25.

Provisions for the Morrow.

To the People. Letter No. 57.

No more deceptive argument in behalf of assessment insurance has been conceived than that such insurance is cheaper than regular insurance because the former gives no surrender values. A total misconception of the basis of surrender values is involved in that contention. Insurance costs exactly the same, no matter upon what plan it is conducted. Policyholders of regular companies and certificate holders of assessment and fraternal organizations die with equal certainty and frequency, and in the same proportion. One law of mortality governs all. Death is no respecter of persons nor of insurance concerns. The mortality cost is the same under both insurance plans, the method of providing for such cost is the point of difference.

Old line insurance charges for current deaths and a little more to provide in part for future deaths when they increase in number. Assessment insurance charges for current deaths also, but, taking no thought of the morrow, makes no provision for an increasing mortality in the future. It is this extra charge made by the regular life insurance company which makes the surrender value and is called the reserve, a reserve which the law requires and without which the company would be insolvent.

This reserve does not make regular insurance dearer, nor the lack of it make assessment insurance cheaper. If 1000 people are insured for \$1000 each, their total insurance is \$1,000,000 and the 1000 people must provide that \$1,000,000. The only question is in what proportion it shall be distributed among them. The assessment organization collects just what is needed to pay death claims as they occur and spends the money, the regular company collects a little more than is immediately required for death claims and saves it for the policyholder. This extra charge is the reserve and the surrender value. Each policyholder is credited with all the excess payment he has made, and if he gives up his policy this excess is surrendered to him.

If he lives and maintains his policy there will come a time when his annual premium will not be sufficient to meet the cost of his insurance, then the reserve will take care of his deficit. The assessment insurance policyholder will also reach a point where his assessment will be insufficient, but having no reserve to his credit, there is nothing to do but to increase his assessment.

Wrong Tendencies in Fraternalism.

The great motive underlying fraternal insurance is to give protection to widows and children at the lowest possible cost. The element of investment or speculation should be absent from these undertakings. Among the hundreds of societies engaged in the work of affording such protection, hardly more than half a dozen are working on the same plan and no two are at all points identical. Of the fifty-four societies in the National Fraternal Congress, all pay death benefits; twenty-six pay both death and disability benefits; seven pay weekly benefits; eight pay accident benefits; twenty-one pay old age benefits, and only

five require special or separate payments for the separate benefits thus promised.

Now, while these provisions may be excellent in themselves, they involve the radical defect of promising something for nothing unless the rates are so calculated that each separate benefit is provided for by a separate contribution. To attempt payment of two benefits when only one is collected for invites disaster.

There is a growing tendency to subvert the original purpose of the fraternal orders and to convert the protection to dependents into investment and endowment insurance for the living member. The rates of nearly all of these societies are inadequate to give whole life protection in death benefits alone. When these rates are attempted to be stretched to cover sickness, accident, and old age benefits, or paid-up insurance, or surrender values, they simply will not stand the test, and the attempt will bankrupt the societies.

Among the societies represented in the National Fraternal Congress, the tendency has been to reduce the amount of the certificates, and the average has dropped from about \$2000 to \$1500 in ten years, while the average of the certificates written during 1901 was less than \$1200.

On the other hand, there is observed a growing tendency to tack on other benefits which are not so much, or at all, needed; and, curiously enough, the societies which collect the least often promise the most. The newer societies are the most prolific in promises, and while many of them charge rates which would be adequate for death benefits, their additional benefits are not, as a rule, provided for by additional collections.—Hon. C. C. Linthicum, in "Fraternal Monitor."

A PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" gives more attention to the discussion of social, economic and political problems than any other American review. Each month will be found in its pages, in addition to a number of important essays, a digest of the principal news relating to Industrial Co-Operation, Land and Taxation, Conservation, Public Ownership, Direct Legislation, Municipal Progress, Proportional Representation, Socialism and Woman's Progress. The August number will appeal strongly to all persons interested in political and economic questions discussed from a liberal view-point. Among the important papers are "Railway Rate Extortion," by L. S. Lewis; "Insurance Against Unemployment," by Odon Por; "Teaching the Young Idea How to Shoot—Civically," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff; "Detroit's Street Car Problem," by George W. Moore, and other articles of exceptional merit.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The Coso Avenue Improvement Club, at its last meeting, endorsed the movement of the Anti-Jap Laundry League through strong resolutions, calling upon all members and friends to refrain from patronizing Japanese in any way.

The league has ordered the secretary to have 500 one-sheet posters printed and posted about the city, and to communicate with a certain political candidate whose election card has been displayed in the windows of a Japanese laundry.

The cook was going. "How shall I word this recommendation, Marie?" her mistress asked. "You know I can't touch upon industry, and on the question of neatness the less said the better, while as for culinary skill—" "Well, ma'am," the cook cut in, "suppose you just say I stood this place four weeks. That will be sufficient, I think."

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Men and Measures

Eugene J. Brais has assumed the office of general secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, as well as editor of the official publication, the "Tailor." In his salutatory remarks he gives evidence of broadness and a grasp of the difficulties which the International is facing in the changed conditions in the making of clothes and garments.

The efforts of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union to be recognized ended on July 11th at the Toledo convention. A resolution was adopted urging that all locals in the United States form auxiliaries.

Billy Sunday, the baseball-player evangelist, will be the Labor Day orator at Youngstown, Ohio.

As will be noted in another column, Chicago unionists have decided not to parade this year on Labor Day. Those organizations reporting showed about a three to one sentiment against marching, although the residents of the South Chicago district favored the proposition so strongly that it is believed they will hold a demonstration of some kind.

Harry T. Ajax of the tailors, who is well known in San Francisco and vicinity, is to be stationed as an organizer for six months in the district between Cleveland and Detroit.

D. A. Hayes was elected president of the American Glass Bottle Blowers' Association for the fifteenth consecutive term at the Atlantic City convention, which adjourned a few days ago. Mr. Hayes, as a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, met many local unionists at the San Francisco convention of the parent body.

Carl Browne is promoter general of the World Wave Power Company, an invention to harness ocean waves for power purposes. He has written to the Board of Supervisors suggesting that this method of propulsion be used on the Geary street road under municipal ownership, and he also advocates a 3-cent fare as adequate for the people and the expenses, and a lesson for the United Railroads.

Franklin K. Lane was elected a member of the permanent commission of the International Railroad Congress, which met in Berne, Switzerland, during the middle of July.

The spectacle of Daniel Davenport, the attorney of the American Anti-Boycott Association, appearing in the Supreme Court of the United States in the role of special Assistant Attorney General to prosecute President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor for alleged contempt of court and receiving for his services part or all of the \$200,000 which President Taft recently forced Congress to appropriate for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, may be witnessed by the workers of America a few days after they have cast their ballots for the sixty-second Congress. The anti-boycott outfit is angry at the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and Walter G. Merritt, its associate counsel, has issued a letter to that effect, adding that it will not withdraw from the court proceedings.

The news that President Samuel Gompers will be unable to visit the Pacific Coast to speak on Labor Day was received with regret. It would have been a great pleasure to hear the veteran of the movement.

Probably the oldest journal in the world is a Spanish illustrated comic weekly, called the "Cut Cloth," which is printed on cloth the size of a handkerchief and costs 5 cents a number. After it has been read it is to be put in water, when the ink disappears, and leaves a handkerchief behind. Such a publication, one would think, must commend itself to readers of an economical turn of mind.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE VALUE OF UNIONISM.

By Robert Hunter.

Let him who questions the value of unionism pause to consider for a moment just one thing that unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize, and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor, or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them, and so they lived entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world of the factory system are equalled today only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the stories of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages of those days, one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the condition of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together, there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are indeed aristocrats of labor, it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization, and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner, all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living which make difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad, or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours of today in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the Department of Labor at Washington, and the figures gathered by that department show beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized, and we find that the hours of labor in this trade are from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The hot blast men in all parts of the country work about eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours, we find that they work about forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hod carriers, the painters, the paper hangers, and the plumbers are highly organized trades, and when we inquire into the hours worked by these men, we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers, then, are the aristocrats of labor, simply because they are well united in their

trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism so potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone cutters working forty-eight hours per week, and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty hours per week, should alone be enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value of unionism.

But this is not all. The hot blast men who work an average of eighty-four hours per week obtain only about 16 cents per hour for their labor.

The stone cutters who work on an average of forty-eight hours per week receive an average of 40 cents per hour.

In other words, the stone cutters working about half the time of the hot blast men receive at the end of the week much larger wages.

To look at it in another way, a hot blast man during his life sells to his boss an amount of labor about equal to that sold by two stone cutters during their life.

The hot blast worker gives in one life what one stone cutter would need two lives to give, and he gives the labor of two lives for less money than a stone cutter receives for the labor of his one life.

Think of this, and then consider how tragic it is that one must actually persuade working men to believe in industrial unity.

It is almost impossible to believe that any class of the workers should be blind to the value of unionism, or loth to suffer almost anything to achieve it.

And what astounding evidence of working class stupidity it would be if the workers of this country should, without a fight, allow their unions to be crushed and their right of organization taken away by the capitalist legislature and courts.

The value of unity is so clear, the gains for those who have united are so evident, and the necessity of organization for all workers is so great, that it would seem that men, if they have intelligence to fight for anything, they would surely fight for this.

"He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted."—Montague.

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Picket Through the Almighty.

Greensburg, Pa.—In order to outwit an enjoining order of a court, the striking miners here have adopted a unique scheme. They have issued a prayer in which they implore of the Lord to forgive the judge who issued the injunction, the company which refuses to give them a living wage, and the strikebreakers who are traitors to their fellow workers. In this way the public and the strikebreakers are informed of the existence of a strike.

Trainmen Tie Up Grand Trunk.

Montreal, Canada.—The strike of the trainmen on the Grand Trunk system has resulted in a complete tie-up of all traffic on its lines. The corporation is attempting to run trains with strikebreakers, but the scarcity of non-unionists and their inexperience when secured at a great expense, blocks all efforts of the railroad officials. The trainmen are striking for an increase in wages.

Cloak Makers Continue to Win.

New York.—More than 22,000 cloak makers have won their strike and are back at work under union conditions. The Employers' Association is making frantic efforts to get strikebreakers, but so far have failed. The strikers are confident of winning out in the greater part of the industry.

Moyer Favors Labor Party.

Denver, Colo.—The organization by the Western Federation of Miners of a labor party in New Mexico and Arizona for the purpose of placing articles favorable to organized labor in the constitutions of these two new States was recommended by President Moyer in his annual address to the convention here. A change in the law establishing the federal bureau of mines, and a Federal Court suit against the Homestake Mining Company, which has barred members of the federation from its works, are two other important recommendations made by Moyer.

Spanish Workers on Strike.

Balboa, Spain.—The general strike situation is growing more serious each day, the labor agitators meeting with great success in their efforts to paralyze the industries of the nation as a protest against the actions of the Government. There is an air of untoward anxiety manifested about the war and home offices, active preparations being under way to quell a revolt in its incipency. It is not denied that a general uprising in the revolutionary districts is feared by the Government.

A. F. of L. Meets on November 14th.

St. Louis, Mo.—The date for the opening of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here has been announced for Monday, November 14th, by President Samuel Gompers.

Big Railroad Strike in England.

London, England.—A strike that threatens to reach serious dimensions has broken out among the employees of the North Eastern Railroad. Traffic is disorganized. The trouble started in the Newcastle district, where 3000 employees of various grades went out. The disaffection spread to Sunderland, Hartlepool, Blyth, and other points where many ceased work.

Foss Enjoins Machinists.

Boston, Mass.—Trade unions are called a "trust inimical to that freedom which the laws of the State guarantee to every citizen," by Judge Richardson of this city, in an injunction just granted to the Mead-Morrison Company of Cambridge, of which Congressman Eugene N. Foss,

Democrat, is president, against officers and members of Lodge 264 of the International Association of Machinists.

Sugar Workers' Strike Spreads.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Over a thousand refiners, drivers and all other workers of the New York Sugar Refining Company, in Long Island City, laid down their tools and walked out in sympathetic strike with the Williamsburg sugar workers, who have been out for the past three weeks.

Avert Strike on Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia, Pa.—With the points in dispute between the trainmen and conductors of the Pennsylvania railroad and their general manager now settled, there remains to be arranged the practical system along which the agreements reached may be worked out. According to W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the conductors and trainmen will be greatly benefited by the concessions granted.

Tin Plate Workers Strike.

Cannonsburg, Pa.—Leaving the red-hot metals in the rolls, 300 men struck at the Standard Tin Plate Mill here for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Want Injunction Against Blacklist.

Denver, Colo.—An injunction against the master plumbers, general contractors and electrical contractors' associations, has been asked for in the District Court in Denver in a suit filed by members of the Denver Building Trades Council, to restrain the members of the employers' organizations from blacklisting union men who are affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

Unions, Only Hope of Teachers.

Denver, Colo.—Unionizing the public school teachers of Colorado is the only hope of increasing their wages held out in a publication by Edwin A. Brake, Labor Commissioner of this State.

No Labor Day Parade in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—There will be no Labor Day parade in Chicago this year. This was officially decided by the Chicago Federation of Labor, when it was shown that out of fifty-eight organizations voting in the matter only seventeen were in favor of holding the demonstration.

Vote to End Tin Plate Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The strike begun over a year ago by the Amalgamated Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, is to be referred to a vote of the mill workers.

Washington Caddies Strike.

Washington, D. C.—The caddies of the fashionable Columbia Golf Club here are out on strike for a slight increase in their wages. The golf players, who during business hours fight labor unions, take great pleasure during their recreation hours to oppose the reasonable demands of the little caddies.

Orpheum.

A sharp encounter of wits between a clever detective and a rich criminal is the keynote of the one-act drama "The Police Inspector," to be performed next week at the Orpheum. Gus Sohler's Bama Girls in "Top Shop Pastimes" will be included in the program, with Jimmie Lucas, comedian, and Josephine Fields, soubrette, in the cast. Stepp, Mehlinger and King will present an enjoyable singing and instrumental act. Lou Anger, "The German Soldier," will describe the trials and tribulations of a soldier. Next week will be the last of Thomas J. Ryan and Mary Richfield in "Mag Haggerty, M.D.," Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevy, Granville and Rogers, and the marvelous dancers, the Four Fords. New motion pictures will conclude the evening's entertainment.

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AUGUST 6, 1910

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 Shortly after Drilling is Commenced the
PRICE OF STOCK WILL ADVANCE

The advance in the price of stock is warranted by the fact that the Sunset National Oil Company is certain of getting a gusher. The opinions of oil experts and the increasing number of large producing wells in our immediate vicinity bear out this assertion. The recent order of President Taft, withdrawing thousands of acres of oil lands in the Maricopa-Sunset district from entry, has more than tripled the value of the holdings of the Sunset National Oil Company. Its property, the west half of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T. 12 N., R. 23 W., being one of the few not affected by the President's order.

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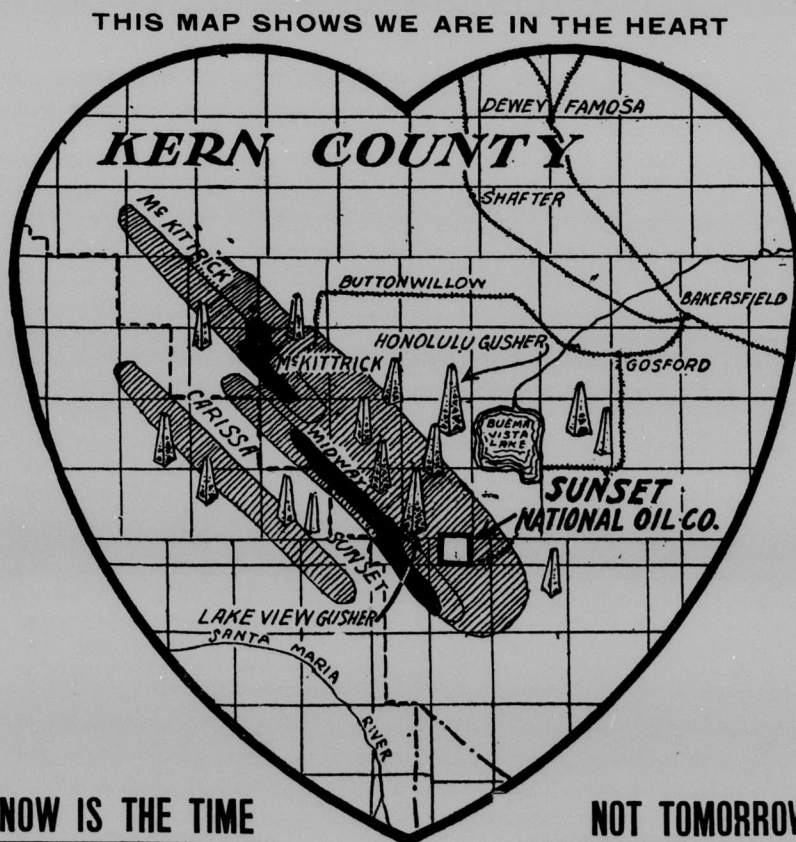
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year.

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1910.

"Success is not only the good that you do, but also the evil that you hinder."—Anon.

Who do you employ—unionists or non-unionists? The label stands for the former, usually its absence represents the latter. What should a member of organized labor do?

The official proclamation by President Gompers on the settlement of the Buck's Stove & Range Company difficulty is printed in another column. It would have been interesting to have heard General Otis of the Los Angeles "Times" when the news was flashed over the wires. We don't know whether the gentleman swears—we hope not!

Attention is directed to the advertisers in the "Labor Clarion." These men and firms show their willingness to give practical evidence of sympathy with the labor movement, and are entitled to a return on their investment. Those who follow out this suggestion—and we are glad to say that there are a number who do—are helping the official organ in a practical manner.

The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati has sent out warning that there is no opportunity in that city for work, despite the publication of a notice that 5000 more people could be used in one industry alone. There is a natural feeling of resentment on the part of unionists who know the actual conditions, and any westerners who have read the advertisements are warned against accepting them at their face value.

The Journeyman Tailors' Union of America presented John B. Lennon with a testimonial, prepared by the executive board, at the last meeting he attended, held on June 30th. In glowing terms Mr. Lennon's ability and service to the organization is referred to, and he is thanked for his efforts in the past, and best wishes are extended for his future success. Nearly all of the labor papers have had kind words to say of the gentleman's severance from his official duties with the tailors, and the expression has been unanimous that he has proved a stalwart in the ranks of trade unionists.

The Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has rendered a decision in the case of the Sole Fasteners and Roughrounders' Union of Brockton against the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, by which the operatives are granted a substantial increase. The company has notified the board of its intention to reopen the case at the expiration of sixty days, as allowed by law. This is the first settlement reached since the Douglas Company removed its business back to Brockton last fall, after having opened various factories in other shoe centers. The price list has been in the hands of the State Board several weeks.

THE LABOR CONTROVERSIES.

Encouraging reports were received from Los Angeles at last Saturday's meeting of the General Strike Campaign Committee. The men are standing together, and the financial aid is enabling the unionists to bear the brunt of the struggle.

The suggestion of a "tent city" is still a matter of discussion. If the idea is not carried out, it is likely that arrangements will be made to furnish supplies at a low figure. The controversy has settled to one of endurance.

Circular letters are to be sent all over the country calling attention to the strike in Los Angeles, and requesting donations. The fight is of national import, and it is only fair that the burden should be carried on as many shoulders as possible.

One firm in the iron industry of the northwest has retired from business. Its machinery has been acquired by the eight-hour shops, thus showing that it is possible to operate under that system. As in Southern California, the men are determined to come out the victors, for they firmly believe that they are entitled to the eight-hour day, and the opposition to the "open shop" is an evidence of the times and the only possible step to counteract the efforts of those who would destroy organized labor.

As is to be expected, the Los Angeles "Times" prints bitter and untruthful screeds about the situation. That is to be expected. Its attacks are looked upon as compliments, and this feeling extends to other than union circles.

UNION LABEL AGITATION.

The Woman's Union Label League elected the following officers at the regular meeting on July 27th: President, Mrs. Lizzie Williams; first vice-president, Mrs. Elinore Scharrenberg; second vice-president, Mrs. L. C. Walden; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hannah Nolan; conductor, Mrs. Rizzo; trustees—Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, Miss Maud Younger and Miss Rose Myears.

Last Wednesday evening the league met in conjunction with the Label Section of the Labor Council, at which gathering plans were formulated to actively engage in advertising the label and impress upon members of organized labor and friends that it is their duty and privilege to call for the emblem upon all occasions.

An attractive four-page folder has been issued by the Label Section. It illustrates several of the labels of the crafts, and contains wholesome advice, beside giving excellent reasons why the label, card and button should be considered as equivalent to all that the trade-union movement represents.

The activity displayed by the earnest men and women who give freely of their time is having its effect. The label is a winner.

LABOR DAY IS COMING.

The day set apart for labor is only one month away. The daily papers have printed in full the aides and guard of honor to the Grand Marshal, division marshals, list of unions, etc., so there will be no need to repeat here.

It was decided at last Saturday's meeting of the committee to request the Harbor Commissioners to illuminate the Ferry Building on the evening of Labor Day.

Proposals to commercialize the parade by permitting business advertising were discouraged.

Reports from unions affiliated with the central body show that the line of march will be as extensive as heretofore. There is a great deal of enthusiasm over the parade.

Several firms have donated handsome trophies for the best-appearing unions and floats. The following well-known gentlemen have been asked to serve as judges: B. Katschinski of the Philadelphia Shoe Company, Wm. K. Cole of the Anglo-California Trust Company, James Sorensen of the Sorensen Co., S. Prager of Prager's, and R. B. Hale of Hale Bros.

WHEN THE POLITICIAN KNOCKS.

Don't be deceived by the glib voice of the office seeker. He is numerous in the land. He glides along noiselessly, usually, and pats you on the back with an abandon that illustrates the "good fellow." Frequently there is a marked change after election day, but that is another story—we are now living in before-election times.

The citizen who thoughtlessly promises a friend or a solicitor to vote for a candidate purely as a favor is very weak on citizenship. Each ballot should be marked only after careful search into the qualifications of those who present themselves for the suffrages of voters. Character, ability, freedom from contaminating influences, these, and other qualifications are to be desired in our representatives. One drawback in the somewhat difficult task of choosing the right men for the State Legislature especially, is the loose way so many men exercise the franchise. If we would only recognize its importance, realize the need of protecting the community at large as well as ourselves, by conscientiously examining the claims the candidates for office have, we would all be doing a public service.

It is folly to expect good laws from bad law-makers. It is idle to think that men on the end of a wire can vote as they should, even if they would.

The labor movement is concerned in the proper selection of officers—whether it be for Congress, State or local positions. There is nothing to be expected from men who are bound up with elements that care for naught but corporate advancement, for vicious influences, or who are paying back favors of by-gone days.

In San Francisco today we are confronted by the spectacle of opposition to men whose labor record is clean, whose ability is unquestioned, and whose election would prove beneficial to the workers and the people generally. This should not be. The men who use the labor movement, directly or indirectly, for their own selfish ends, are doing an injustice to their fellows, are proving their unworth, and are laying up for themselves trouble for the days to come.

Cast your vote as a sacred obligation to your country and yourself.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

The municipal authorities have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolution No. 6350.

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union will meet in annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday, August 8, 1910, and

"Whereas, This important international body of skilled toilers is represented in all of its branches among the Pacific Coast States, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors of this city and county do by this means extend a cordial and sincere welcome to the International Typographical Union to hold its next annual convention in the city of San Francisco, and be it further

"Resolved, That the authorities of this city do hereby pledge, in behalf of San Francisco in general, a befitting and enjoyable welcome and entertainment in the event that the International Typographical Union shall select San Francisco as its next place of meeting."

ASIATIC EXCLUSION MEETING.

There will be a special public meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League next Sunday, August 7th, in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets. Over one hundred invitations have been extended to candidates for office at the primaries to be present to state their views on this question.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Wanted—A Man.**

A man who can see things; who can feel needs; who can be stirred deeply by lacks; who will refuse to be complacent where chaos reigns; who suffers when good causes suffer; who says it is too bad about bad conditions and who means to his heart's cockles what he says; who believes with all his might that bad things and dead organizations and lame methods and indifferent people and languishing enterprises and untouched opportunities need not remain such; who never despairs over any situation where what ought to be is not; who hopes always; who has insights; who sees the way out or is out seeking the way; who dares to say, I know, on the basis of his faith; who is always sure, though never cock-sure; who spreads a contagion of hopefulness wherever he goes.

Wanted—A man to see and feel and believe in things.

A man who can do things and does them every time he gets a chance; who, having seen a worthy end works towards it though it be ten thousand miles away; who cannot stand the reproach upon himself of good things left undone; who believes that anything worth believing in is worth working for; who marshals forces and produces the forces where they are not at hand; who has a knack or is hunting for one; who, charged with energy, charges others; who puts ginger into all he sets at, and leaves out the mustard and vinegar; who is all on fire and never scorches people; who is humble enough to accept nobody's business as his business; who is lordly enough to set the universe to rights, or at least to try; who criticizes people for their indolence and who frankly believes that he is the people who says "Come on, let's do it;" when anything needs being done, and then does it whether anybody comes or not; who takes hold, and lets go only to spit on his hands for a new hold; who undertakes all he ought, neglecting to ask whether he can.

Wanted—A man to do things, to do them hard and long and today.

One such man or something like him in each labor union.—"The Tailor."

* * *

There's Still Another Reason.

J. P. Zuver, editor of the Battle Creek (Mich.) "Journal," has applied for the arrest of C. W. Post, millionaire manufacturer of breakfast sawdust and professional union buster. The charge is vicious assault upon the person of Zuver. For weeks a bitter newspaper war has been going on between the "Journal" and the "Enquirer," Post's newspaper, on the question of unionism. Getting the worst of it in intellectual debate, Post resorted to physical arguments, dealing several blows at the "brother" editor who downed him on the trade-union argument. This latest performance evidently means that Post is getting ready to print another paid advertisement in the daily papers showing that the union people are all sluggers and disturbers.

The need of turning on the limelight in the right way is evidenced by Post's latest escapade. After posing for so long as a simon-pure patriot who spends his money freely to convince (?) the people that trade unionists are altogether vicious, here we have a concrete example of Post-character. Usually the bully loudly attacks others in the effort to cover up his own shortcomings.

* * *

Canada After Skilled Workers.

Realizing that the future industrial efficiency of Canada is dependent upon skilled artisans, the Government recently appointed a royal commission to investigate in Europe and the United States methods of industrial training and technical education.

The Minister of Labor, W. L. Mackenzie King, through whose efforts legislation for the estab-

lishment of the commission was enacted, states that the first step will be a touch of Canada from coast to coast.

"The commission," said Mr. King, "will visit all important industrial centers and ascertain the needs of employers and workingmen."

"The commission will then visit the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. At least a year will be required for this work."

The order-in-council authorizing the commission recites that industrial efficiency is all important to the development of Canada, and to the promotion of home and foreign trade in competition with other nations. This efficiency, it is stated, can best be obtained by the adoption in the Dominion of the most advanced methods of industrial training and technical education. It is doubtful whether the Dominion Government can carry the solution of the problem further than an investigation, for the provinces jealously claim jurisdiction over educational questions. The effort of the Dominion Government to inquire into the question, however, has met with general approval from the provincial governments.

* * *

The Right Man in the Right Place.

Dr. William C. Rucker, formerly of San Francisco, is continuing to do excellent work as Milwaukee's health officer. Speaking of economy, Mayor Seidel said:

"Economy does not mean neglecting the needs of the people in any way. The last health officer turned \$18,000 back into the treasury, while the sanitary conditions of our hospitals, where poor, sick children are housed, are in a frightful state."

Dr. Rucker has revolutionized the rag industry of Milwaukee. For years dark cellars housed underfed workers who were an easy prey to disease, and now sunlight and air and sanitary surroundings have a chance to ward off the germs.

Bulletins for the public that will teach people how to take care of their homes and themselves are issued. There will be one of these every month. They will tell how to prevent and care for typhoid fever, tuberculosis and children's diseases.

Then there will be special ones on the fly and the rat as disease breeders.

"The rat has almost every disease man has, and extermination is the only thing for him."

The doctor sent a letter to Milwaukee physicians that the city's laboratory for making blood cultures, the quickest way to determine typhoid fever, was at their disposal.

As a result, the number of cases of disease reported has doubled, and he knows what the real conditions he has to fight are.

The typhoid conditions means a filtration plant.

"In one of the isolation hospitals I found the crowding so extreme that the day nurse in the scarlet fever ward had to sleep in the room with the patients," he said. "Sanitary conditions were so bad that there was only one toilet for seventeen children. The suffering of the poor little tots on account of it was pitiful."

* * *

"Good Men in Office."

Raymond Robins made frayed ribbons of the gentle "good man in office" idea when he spoke at the Democratic conference at Lincoln, Nebraska. "There is a kind of honesty down in the poor district where I live," he said; "there is another kind of honesty on the Lake Shore drive. There are men there who wear shirt fronts and swallow tail coats and think it wrong to steal a loaf of bread but if you steal a franchise it is a financial investment and high expression of ability. Those men and their kind of honesty are just as dangerous as the little graft kind of dishonesty. Let us get right to the little thieves and big thieves, and let us not let them put the big thieves over us."

THE NOW-FAMOUS AGREEMENT.

By Samuel Gompers.

A conference was held at the office of the International Molders' Union of North America, 707-712 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, 1910, in which the following participated: W. H. Cribben, T. J. Hogan, Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, T. M. Daly, Chas. R. Atherton, Frank Grimshaw, J. H. Kaefter, George Bechtold and Samuel Gompers.

The conference was held for the purpose of considering ways and means for the adjustment of the dispute between the various organizations of labor and the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, being authorized by the new manager of the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the new manager, declared that he is the supreme authority of the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the board of directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position in reference to organized labor is that it is an institution, which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis, and that these views and this attitude has always been his, and that the feeling and actions of everyone connected with the Buck's Stove & Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor expressed themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations. That there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may co-operate to the mutual advantage of the company, and organized labor, to that end the following memorandum of agreement is hereby made:

1. Within thirty (30) days the officers of the organizations herein named shall meet with the manager of the Buck's Stove & Range Company at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.
2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety (90) days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.
3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy, or difference with the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.
4. That the Buck's Stove & Range Company, through its representatives, Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts, which has grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand, and the Buck's Stove & Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual, or organizations, growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor.
5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference, and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck's Stove & Range Company. And as far as practical every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck's Stove & Range Company and the American Federation of Labor.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 29, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Credentials—Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Jas. B. Dewar, Percy Bradshaw, Samuel Leighton, Bartenders—Dan Regan, Al. Condrotte, Harry Maginnis, W. Corlett, J. Tracy, J. O'Grady. Elevator Constructors—D. J. Murphy, Ed. Poole. Brass and Chandelier Workers—R. G. Campbell, W. L. Boekel. Gas Workers—Geo. Bell, D. Cameron, H. S. Cleveland, G. R. Edminston, Phil Knell. Bakers—E. Hensel, Albert Metz, W. Wright, Anton Wahl, Emil Eisold, Dick Schwartzing, John Zipperle. Laundry Wagon Drivers—C. Sorenson, B. Levy, J. Fitzgerald. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Stablemen, No. 404, requesting that Delegates White and Troy be excused from attendance for a few weeks. From Joint Executive Council of Teamsters, No. 7, submitting the name of F. J. McGovern as member of Arbitration Board. From Hon. J. B. Curtin, stating that he will address the Council on Friday, August 5, 1910, on proposed Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, relative to taxation. From the Board of Supervisors, notifying the Council of an increase in wages paid members of Department of Electricity. From John F. Tobin, declining to extend benefits for local Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. From State Building Trades Council, stating that executive committee of local council would hear reasons for declaring Western Bridge and Jenkins-Wells Bridge Companies unfair. Referred to Executive Committee—From Engineers, No. 64, relative to non-union Firemen working with their membership. From A. F. of L., requesting that Butchers' Union be suspended for non-affiliation with International.

An invitation was received from Waitresses' Union, No. 48, enclosing complimentary tickets for their picnic to be held July 31st. On motion same was accepted, and secretary instructed to acknowledge.

Reports of Unions—Gas Workers—Have donated \$10 to Label Section. Cigar Makers—Have levied assessment on membership for Los Angeles and Tampa, Florida; hope that unionists will purchase union-labeled cigars. Boot and Shoe Workers—Still out at Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., and intend to remain out until the fight is won.

Executive Committee's Report—The committee reported progress relative to the communication from Bricklayers' Union; also having advised Water Works Employees' Union how to proceed in jurisdictional claim. Further, having ruled upon points at issue between Moving Picture Operators' Union and one of their employers. Reported progress on Newspaper Carriers' dispute with the "Daily News." The committee recommended that the Upholsterers' wage scale be endorsed; concurred in. Also that communication from Steam Shovel and Dredge Men requesting action on the firm of Willett & Burr be filed, due to our inability to comply; concurred in. Recommended further that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the North Point Laundry, and that secretary be instructed to notify Laundry Workers' and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Unions to withdraw their members from said laundry; concurred in.

Special Meeting, Held Tuesday Evening, July 26, 1910.—On the matter of union being delinquent to the Los Angeles strike assessment, your committee recommends that the Bartenders, Bootblacks, Cooks, Milkers, Printing Pressmen, Soda Water Wagon Drivers, Undertakers' Assistants, Tobacco Workers, Metal Polishers and Garment Cutters be notified to pay up their assessment at

their next meeting, and failing to do so, the secretary stand instructed to notify them that this Council no longer desires their affiliation, and request them to withdraw their delegates. Further that in case they fail to pay their assessment or withdraw their delegates, the committee recommends that it be the sense of this Council that they be notified that the Council will not support them in any movement unless they fulfill their obligation relative to this assessment.

Moved to concur in recommendation; carried. 105 in favor, 75 against. An amendment to the motion to strike out all of the committee's report except that portion which requested the unions to pay their assessment was lost, 88 in favor, 100 against. The committee reported progress on Musicians' matter, and also invited Executive Committee-elect to meet with them at the last meeting of the old committee. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that Council take no action on the request of Mr. S. M. O'Sullivan that we endorse legislation fixing the rate of pay in the Recorder's office at 8 cents per folio; concurred in. Further recommended that no pledging of candidates be had before the primary, but that immediately thereafter steps be taken to ascertain the stand of the various parties on questions affecting labor; concurred in. The committee stated that it would hold a meeting on August 18th, at the secretary's office, at which they would hear proposed questions to be put to candidates, and invited delegates to attend; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—The chair appointed the following committee to act in conjunction with the Hall Association relative to the erection of a proposed new Labor Temple: Geo. W. Bell, Jas. T. Bailey, B. B. Rosenthal, O. A. Tveitmoe, Paul Scharrenberg, Miss Carrie Parmer, Geo. A. Tracy, Thos. Garrity, Henry Huntsman, D. Murray, P. H. McCarthy, A. E. Cohn, Ed. Ford, John I. Nolan, Harry Gildea, M. E. Decker, M. Casey, John A. Keogh; president and secretary of the Council to be ex-officio members.

The hour of 9:30 having arrived, the election of officers was proceeded with. The chair appointed the following judges and tellers: Judges—Delegates Dewar, Wright, Gildea, Tveitmoe and Casey. Tellers—Delegates Bonsor, Swanson, Bowlan, Knell, Ricker, Sheehan, Bailey, Frederickson, Fields and Beaver.

The following having no opposition, the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for them and they were declared regularly elected for the ensuing term: President, J. A. Kelly; vice-president, B. B. Rosenthal; recording and corresponding secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, Jas. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien. The following delegates received the highest vote for their respective offices and were declared regularly elected for the ensuing term. Executive Committee—John O'Connell, Miss R. Myears, K. J. Doyle, A. L. Hollis, J. J. Murphy, W. H. Urmy, W. F. Dwyer, S. Schulberg, B. B. Rosenthal, M. E. Decker, P. O'Brien, C. Shuttleworth and D. P. Haggerty. Directors of "Labor Clarion"—E. H. Lomasney, R. I. Wisler, Chas. Radebold. Law and Legislative Committee—M. J. Roche, Theo. Johnson, C. H. Parker, M. E. Decker, F. Zimmerman. Organizing Committee—J. O. Walsh, Miss M. Andrews, Ed. Ford, W. F. Flageler, D. P. Haggerty, W. G. Desepthe, Miss R. Myears, L. Flaherty, Mrs. E. O'Keefe. Trustees—J. W. Spencer, C. Schuppert and John McLaughlin.

Receipts—Varnishers and Polishers, \$8; Marble Workers, No. 44, \$6; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Stereotypers, \$4; Building Trades Council, share of expenses of mass meeting, \$44.50; Press Feeders, \$6; check refunded,

\$25; Waiters, \$20; Furniture Handlers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Wood Carvers, \$2. Total, \$135.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3.50; telegrams to A. F. of L., and messenger fees, \$3; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Jas. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. Monahan, printing, \$3.25; Brown & Power, stationery, \$1.60. Total, \$114.35.

Adjourned at 12:30 a. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE
766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—
353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Labor Day Hats

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS (UNION MADE)

We are prepared to contract with Unions for felt hats made in our own factory. Values the best. Send your committees to our 1178 Market street store early and we will be glad to submit samples.

Keep your money home.

Buy your hats in San Francisco.

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street



Crawford's Glasses Cure Tired Eyes

When the print blurs or the stitches run together, particularly at night—when you hold fine print further and further away in order to see it clearly—when discomfort is felt about the eyes after reading, your eyes need attention. We understand this condition exactly and can fit glasses that will make your eyes as good as they ever were. Spectacles and eyeglasses to order from \$2.50 up. In gold from \$5 to \$6.50.

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THE POWER OF WEALTH.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The wealth of the United States amounts to about \$125,000,000,000. This is nearly twice as much as the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland, two-and-a-half times as much as that of France or Germany, more than three times as great as the wealth of Russia and about six times as much as that of Austro-Hungary. The wealth per capita in the United States is approximately \$1400. As a matter of fact, however, this great wealth is very unevenly distributed.

It is difficult to secure accurate figures, but it is said by financial experts that 1 per cent of the families in the United States hold more wealth than the remaining 99 per cent, while $\frac{1}{8}$ of the families hold but $\frac{1}{8}$ of the national wealth. It is said that while not the absolute owners, there is within the control of a score of men an estimated sum amounting to over \$20,000,000,000. This is an amount greater than the wealth of Austro-Hungary, the combined wealth of Italy and Belgium, and one-quarter greater than the combined wealth of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It is impossible, of course, to estimate the wealth of the richest man in the United States, but his real influence in the United States is very much in excess of the amount of money that he absolutely owns.

The stocks of the railroad companies of the United States are held by about 1,000,000 persons, but a mere handful of men control the property owned by these million stockholders. The great railroads systems of the United States have been reduced to a few groups by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. Ten of these groups comprise three-fourths of all the railroad lines of the country, with a mileage of 200,000, and with a combined capitalization of approximately \$9,000,000,000. It is not inconceivable that, through a process of reconsolidation, the railroads of the United States will be merged into a single monster corporation, even though laws may be framed seeking to prevent such consolidation, for it is a well-known fact that some of the cleverest brains in the country are at work to circumvent such laws.

The Standard Oil Company controls 117 subsidiary companies, with a combined capitalization of \$328,301,409. Were the real market value of this combined capitalization given, it would exceed three-quarters of a billion dollars. It is known that in addition to the above, mining, railway, franchise, land, banking, transmission and manufacturing corporations are owned or controlled either by the Standard Oil Company or its chief stockholders. These equal many times the value of the Standard Oil Company itself.

When one thinks of the vast army of men employed by the Standard Oil Company, by the United States Steel Corporation, by the great mining and railroad companies, there must come a realization of the tremendous power of these corporations over the lives and destinies of men, women and children. It is true that the corporation does not usually systematically set itself out to destroy the liberty of the individual working man, nor to take away his chances of making a living, but frequently by the manipulation of the markets on the part of unscrupulous stockholders, these things actually happen.

This concentration of power must lead to the close organization of the workers, for only as the workingmen themselves organize will they be in a position to present a united front against the unjust conditions which may be imposed upon them.

Very stout farmer's wife (to little rustic, her protege): "Well, Sam, your master and I are going to the cattle show." Cowboy: "Oh, I'm sure I hope you'll take the first prize, 'm—that I dew."

Thrust and Parry

"The question is, How much farther shall we travel in our municipal government under those fads until we shall refer to a majority vote of all the citizens in Los Angeles how the brick-layer engaged upon a building, private or public, shall lay his bricks, in what proportion shall he use his lime and mortar, how many taps of the hammer it shall take to drive a nail, how far shingles shall be laid to the weather and how many strokes of a brush the painter must use in laying a first, second or third coat on a building?"—Los Angeles "Times."

This is intended as an "argument" against the initiative, referendum and recall. The "Times" doesn't like these innovations, or "fads" as it terms them. The change to rule by the people is obnoxious to all those who have remained stationary in thought. "Fads" lead the way to better conditions of life. There is no more satisfactory way of governing than to place the power of government where it belongs—in the hands of the many, and not the few.

Speaking before the Peace Conference of the Society of Friends on July 16th, in New York City, Professor August T. Murray, who holds the chair of Greek at Stanford (Cal.) University, said: "Opposition to Japanese on the Coast by the labor leaders and their followers is so violent that at any time some action offensive to the national dignity of Japan may bring the two nations to the verge of war."

We usually go from home to hear the news. The "violent opposition" comes mostly from the good Professor's onslaught on the truth. A few years ago another Professor of Stanford University stood up like a man to tell the evils of unrestricted Asiatic immigration. As a result, he lost his job, but retained his manhood, and today has a responsible position with a middle-west university. There has been less "violent opposition" to Japanese than there is among the whites to each other. While the trade unions lead the fight against Asiatics coming to these shores, yet the people generally support the opposition, and business men and college professors—not excluding presidents of universities—are on record against the immigration.

"The public needs no other protection than the power of consumers to fix the price which they shall pay for a commodity. The interest of this and future generations demands that no hindrance whatever be made to the development of hydro-electric power, but, on the contrary, that every inducement be given to enterprising men to develop it and sell it at such prices as the consumer may fix."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

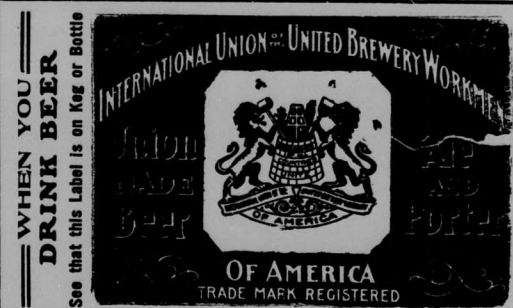
These expressions might have been considered appropriate for one of the funny papers of national fame, and a staid, family publication like the "Chronicle" must have had an off-day when it printed such doctrine. The idea of consumers "fixing" the prices of commodities is enough to draw a smile to the face of a Sphinx. Even Carnegie, Schwab or Rockefeller wouldn't advance such a thought under mellowing influences.

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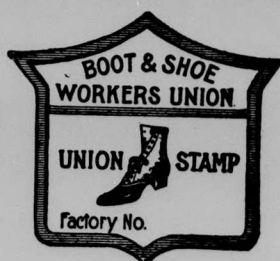
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246 SUMMER STREET

Notes in Union Life

Henry Gorke of the waiters, David Davies of the roofers, and Ernest F. Rebell of the laundry workers have died during the last few days.

The second annual picnic and re-union under the auspices of the "big three" (Web Pressmen, Printing Pressmen and Press Assistants) will be held at Fernbrook Park, on Sunday, August 28th. The tickets are \$1, and the boats leave the foot of Market street at 9:20 and 9:40 a. m.

Edward Wagner has returned home from the convention of the Theatrical Stage Employees. On July 16th, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were the guests of friends at a party given in their honor in Washington, D. C., at which a number of men and women prominent in the labor movement were present.

Jeremiah L. Sullivan has been elected president of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Robert Kelley vice-president, John Davidson secretary, and Frank M. Dickey treasurer. J. B. Dale is the statistician, the position held so long by Richard Caverly.

J. F. Moran of the stereotypers "thinned out" on the banks of the Russian River for a few days.

William Pracke, foreman of the San Francisco "Examiner" press room, spent his vacation in Los Angeles.

The electricians are having trouble with the Northern Electric Railway Co. over the failure of the officials to agree upon a new schedule of wages. The operators have been compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours a day for \$2.50, while other companies pay \$4 for eight hours. Chico, Cal., is the place of main contention.

"Garry" Hermann, the baseball magnate of Cincinnati and a member of Cincinnati Typographical Union, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the recent Detroit meeting.

The contest the northerners and southerners are putting up for union conditions of employment and the eight-hour day is worthy of all commendation. In the face of obstacles, they are presenting a determined front to the employers, and even the "open shop" declarations of Portlanders will not deter the efforts to safeguard the workers in the only way immediately available.

A large committee has been appointed to work in conjunction with the board of directors of the Hall Association, with the object of planning to erect a Labor Temple suited for the growing needs of the thousands of San Francisco's unionists.

M. E. Decker has returned from his vacation, a respite from duty he thoroughly enjoyed.

Walter Macarthur will be the orator at the Labor Day exercises of the Vallejo central body.

James T. Goomley is now president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

Last Sunday the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor met in the Labor Temple to discuss and plan measures for the benefit of trade unionists and the people generally.

George W. Bell addressed the central body of Sacramento during his recent journey over the central part of the State. Mr. Bell reports a prosperous condition of affairs for the gas workers.

It is said that Indianapolis will have a Labor Day parade in which both labor and capital will be represented.

Louis Thomas has been chosen recording secretary of the cooks' helpers, in place of James King, who resigned.

Dominick Kane has been elected president of Boiler Makers' Union, No. 205.

Max E. Licht visited the southern part of the State a few days ago, and did good work for the retail clerks in Los Angeles and San Diego.

BIG NEW YORK STRIKE.

Latest advices from the Atlantic Coast show that the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is meeting with success in its efforts to change conditions of employment. The New York "World" of July 26th says:

"The striking garment makers were jubilant today. Ten thousand of them whose employers, independent of the Manufacturers' Association, had surrendered to the unions, met at Beethoven Hall before 8 o'clock a. m., and formed a procession which marched across town to Fifth avenue and the cloak-manufacturing district.

"It was a noisy procession. Men and women together straggled along shouting and laughing, beating on tin pans and blowing horns. The largest delegation was a crowd of 300 bound for S. N. Wood & Co's. shop at 84 Fifth avenue."

Another interesting statement appeared in the "Daily Trade Record" of July 26th:

"S. N. Wood & Co., 84 Fifth avenue, signed the union agreement on Saturday, according to a statement made by a member of the firm to a 'Daily Trade Record' representative. The employees of this firm returned to work yesterday. This firm manufactures cloaks and suits as well as men's clothing.

"The union press committee issued a statement bearing on the settlement with S. N. Wood & Co. The statement read:

"One of the most prominent firms to sign the union agreement was S. N. Wood & Co., 84 Fifth avenue. When Mr. Wood entered the settlement committee's rooms he found several prominent manufacturers present, who came seeking information. In the general discussion that followed, Mr. Wood declared that he always believed in having a union shop, as his experience in the clothing line convinced him that it was to the manufacturer's advantage, and that protection and fair treatment were always afforded him. Mr. Wood also stated that the Manufacturers' Association's interpretation of the union recognition was entirely erroneous, and before he left he gave the officers of the union his assurance that he would do all in his power to convince those manufacturers of their error."

THE WAY TO SLEEP

Edwin Markham, famous poet, advocates and practices outdoor sleeping. He said:

"It seems that people are just beginning to discover that they have lungs and that their lungs have to be fed as well as their stomachs."

No one who has thoroughly enjoyed his bed in the open night after night, and summer and winter, ever willingly relinquishes it, and is generally eager to get back to it. And here are some of the reasons:

The sweet feeling of naturalness and bodily well-being.

Freedom from insomnia, for which, outdoor sleeping is an absolute specific.

The wonderfully recuperative and vitalizing processes of which one quickly reaps the benefit, even though at first badly run down in physique.

The consciousness of escape from conditions that hamper if they do not actually threaten human life.

The I. T. U. Convention will meet in Minneapolis next Monday morning. Dreamland Pavilion, the most commodious hall in the city, has been engaged. It is said that a graduated mortuary benefit plan will be submitted to the delegates, modified from that presented last year. Frank N. Gould has drawn up an amendment for the better protection of apprentices, giving them journeymen's rights after one year's service.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

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Pertinent and Impertinent

Jack London, the novelist, criticises Judge Samuels of Oakland because the latter dismissed an assault case in which the author figured with one Muldowney. Says the writer: "Muldowney lives and has his being in a tough part of Oakland and I live up country." Nevertheless London was in Mr. Muldowney's place of business when he claims he was assaulted, and it would seem to the passer-by the better part of discretion not to throw stones at the locality, considering the circumstances.

John B. Lennon was called to New York by President Gompers to take charge of the cloak makers' strike.

In Oakland this week was opened the first open air school west of the Rocky Mountains. The authorities think that this is the beginning of a series of similar schools. Pupils are carefully examined, and those exhibiting signs of physical weakness are recommended for the new building. The latter is so built that it can always be ventilated. The front, or east side, is wide open, with a screen to form an enclosure. The west and south are closed tight against wind and fog. The east side and south have shutters at the top, so that air is always passing through the room. On the east are six broad windows, any one or all of which may be removed to make the room open on two sides or open on one and partly closed on the second. In case of storms, awnings may be drawn to protect the pupils. For cold weather artificial heating is provided.

The El Dorado (Cal.) County Federation of Mechanics and Employers has completed its organization, and an agreement has been signed for an eight-hour day, which went into effect on the first of the month.

Prizes for children, in connection with keeping the streets of Milwaukee clean and the elevation of the "white wings," giving trustworthy ones power of arrest for violation of certain ordinances, are among the recommendations embraced in a special message of Mayor Emil Seidel, which he will have printed and sent to every member of the Common Council at once. "The place to begin with is with the child," says the Mayor. "The boy and girl can be an auxiliary to our street-cleaning forces. Let us reward the child that adds to the greatest extent in removing litter from the streets, alleys or vacant lots."

Collector of Port Frederick Stratton has ruled that anyone residing in Alameda must, of necessity, be a person of good moral character. He made this decision when he found that an applicant for a position in the custom house had taken up his residence in the bay city, and it became necessary for Mr. Stratton to pass upon the gentleman's qualifications. It is easy to see that the Collector of Port is a resident of Alameda County. He does not say whether the high moral tone existing in Alameda was responsible for his view of work qualifications, or whether none but the most worthy would seek the island as an abiding place.

The first three rescue stations to be established in the coal fields of the country as a means of reducing the number of deaths in the mines will be established at Birmingham, Ala., Huntington, W. Va., and Wilkesbarre, Pa. This announcement was made by George Otis Smith, acting director of the new Bureau of Mines. Other stations will follow these three.

The exact terms of the Hughes amendment in Congress were "that no part of this money should be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful." The House agreed to this amendment; the Senate rejected it, and subsequently the "stand patters" had the House reverse itself.

LOOKS LIKE NULLIFICATION.

Attorney General Wickersham has sent to the Navy Department an opinion that the eight-hour provision in the last naval appropriation act does not apply to machinery or construction material. The provision was adopted in the House after several hard fights, led by Representative Hughes of New Jersey.

The labor organizations in whose interest Hughes pushed the amendment wanted to reach such private concerns as the Bethlehem Steel Company, which makes castings used in the manufacture of battleships, and which works its men often from twelve to fourteen hours a day.

The Attorney General says in his opinion:

"I think it is clear that the provision in the naval appropriation act must be construed to apply simply to work done upon the vessel itself at the place where it is built, and not as applying to the manufacture of machinery or other material elsewhere which is to enter into the construction of the vessel."

Had the law been construed by the Attorney General to apply to the manufacture of everything that goes into the make-up of the new vessels, Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, believes the Navy Department would have been much embarrassed in getting bids.



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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
 *Monotype Machines.
 *Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 82 First.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (12) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (36) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
 (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
 (176) *California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2539 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocketer, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 235 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (32) *Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 263 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) *Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
 (227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
 (9) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
 (149) North Beach Record, 535 Montgomery Ave.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) *San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (67) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (15) Simplex System Co., 136 Pine.

- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (38) West Coast Publishing Co., 30 Sharon.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 523-531 Clay.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

President White presided over a fairly-well attended meeting last Sunday. Several amendments were considered. One increased the number of members of the label committee from five to eight, in order that the plans to sub-divide the work might be carried out. An alteration was made in the time when attendance checks will be given out. An attendance from 2 o'clock until 3:30 is required.

Wiley K. Galloway was elected a member of the auditing committee, in the place of W. J. Higgins, who resigned.

A recommendation of the executive committee's that the union invest \$5000 in Geary street bonds was adopted. It was shown that there was no risk, that interest in excess of that allowed by the banks was paid, and the fact that municipal ownership would be assisted was also a deciding factor in the action.

Donations were made to the Admission Day celebration committee, the Labor Day committee, and the striking Illinois miners.

Arrangements were made to send one of our sick members to the Union Printers' Home as soon as the authorities passed favorably upon the application.

George S. Hollis, D. P. O'Connell, Leo Michelson, W. N. Mappin and C. C. Hopkins were appointed a committee to arrange for No. 21's Labor Day appearance.

Ben Schonhoff's report in behalf of the label committee was one of the features of last Sunday's meeting. It was elaborate, occasionally humorous, and shows that the energetic chairman and his colleagues are doing excellent work.

The executive committee reported that sanitary conditions would be improved on the newspapers. It was hoped, without resort to arbitration. One office has installed an extensive ventilation plant, thereby doing a great deal to preserve the health of the employees. Negotiations are pending, and it is thought that the outcome will be improvements long needed in the local composing rooms.

H. W. McManus, (whose application was transferred to Los Angeles), G. F. Trone, Sam Less and H. C. Brombacher applied for membership. The committee will meet at headquarters on Monday evening next, August 8th, and those interested are invited to be present.

D. C. Linale, John Stich and May E. Lucas (apprentice) were elected. These three were obligated, together with H. K. Blue, and Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Parsons.

The question of sending delegates to the Los Angeles convention of the State Federation of Labor will be discussed at the next meeting.

Elijah Clough contributed three books to the reading room library. This kindly act elicited a warm response from the union.

President White, First Vice-President Bonnington and Secretary-Treasurer Michelson were elected representatives to a convention called to endeavor to organize the Allied Printing Trades Council.

A number of printers and friends assembled at the Ferry last Monday morning to see the delegates from Pacific Coast points leave for the Minneapolis convention. Accompanying the delegates are a number of visitors, and several of the wives of the latter boarded the special car. There is no doubt in the minds of the invaders that they will be able to bring the 1911 convention back to this city.

David Cooper was surprised by his colleagues of the "Chronicle" before leaving for Minneapolis. He proudly carried away a suit case, military brushes, and a box of neckties. Mr. Cooper acknowledged the good wishes of the staff.

Frank Wandress was presented with a handsome suit case, purse and wallet on the evening of July 27th, by his associates of the "Call" composing room, prior to his departure for the I. T. U. convention.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 157—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Malers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162 International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meets at 2039 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers—Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

Have you joined the Women's Label League? If not, why not? The league is doing a work that cannot be overestimated for every woman who toils, as well as for those whose lot is cast outside the wage earners, for the gentler sex was singularly unprotected until the great organization movements were formed. The trade union asks for the same pay for the same work, and protests against taking advantage of woman's inability to defend herself while unorganized. The good work of labor has resulted in the United States Supreme Court deciding that the welfare of the nation demands the prohibition of women working too long hours, and innumerable laws on the statute books of many States testify to activity for the helpless.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is the first woman to receive an honorary degree from Yale University. Professor Perrin said of Miss Addams: "She has had a prophetic vision of what might be done, and militant courage united with capacity in doing and getting it done." The woman of whom this may truly be said is doing a great work.

That women are proving their worth in nearly every line of industry is exemplified by late returns from Kansas. There are 550 women holding positions in the banks of that State, and not one has proved recalcitrant to her trust. And that is something that the men are unable to say for themselves.

Mrs. Perry Starkweather is Assistant Labor Commissioner of the State of Minnesota. She has four women to aid her in looking after the needs of women and children in connection with the Bureau of Labor of that State. Minnesota's example might be followed with profit by all the other States.

The labor movement has almost unanimously endorsed equal suffrage. The very few who have taken an opposite course merely prove the rule. The American Federation of Labor, practically all the State Federations of Labor, and innumerable other organizations of workers, have endorsed the very reasonable request that those who have to obey the laws, pay taxes, and suffer the penalties of poor government, shall have a voice in all that pertains to their welfare. Even if some women don't want to vote, that isn't a good argument why those that do should be disfranchised.

Miss Sophonisba D. Breckenridge of Kentucky is one of the lecturers at the summer session of the University of California. Her course is entitled "The Legal and Economic Position of Women," and deals with such subjects as the status of a married woman in respect to her property rights, the effect of marriage with respect to the law, and the control of children.

Miss Lucile Eaves is another of the lecturers in connection with the University of California's summer session. She has fulfilled all the best wishes of her friends during the courses of the University of Nebraska, and will be welcomed by many Californians who have known the work of this estimable woman. Whether as a settlement worker, a student of economics, a teacher to those privileged to hear—Miss Eaves has proved her ability and grasp of the subjects assigned to her.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, August 2d, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers deposited—Wilhelm Cohn, Local 129; A. C. Thurston, Local 105. W. J. Starp was admitted to full membership from transfer.

Permission was granted members to volunteer their services for the benefit to be tendered to J. J. Carroll. Also to members to volunteer services for the T. M. A. benefit in Oakland, on the 18th and 25th inst.

A price of \$25 per week, leader \$35, was made for playing in lobby of theatre four hours per night.

Members are notified that in contracting for picnic engagements that run into the night, the same should be taken as moonlight picnics, and not as picnic in day and dance at night.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at headquarters next Thursday, August 11th. Members are requested to attend.

The assessment delinquent list will appear in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." Members knowing themselves to be indebted for strike and other assessments will please pay same and avoid publication.

Mr. E. Hauser returned last week from an extended trip through the east and Europe. He had been absent about three months, during which time he has visited many places of interest and reports a most delightful vacation.

"And what do you like best to eat, Johnny?" "Fried onions." "That's funny." "Well, I don't much like 'em, but they always make me so sick th't I hafter git excused from school th' next day."

"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?" "Merely telegraph them: 'Examination over. Nothing new!'"

A PRAYER FOR NEWSPAPER MEN.

O, thou! great source of truth and knowledge, we remember before thee the writer of books, the newspaper men, and all those whose calling it is to gather and winnow facts and to inform the people. Grant them a determined love for honest work and a staunch hatred for the making of lies, lest they pervert the judgments of our nation and teach us to call light darkness and darkness light. Suffer them not to drug the mind of our people with falsehood and prejudice. Since the sanity and wisdom of a nation are in their charge, may they count it shame to set the baser passions of men on fire for the sake of gain.

Grant them boldness to turn the unwelcome light on those who love the darkness because their deeds are evil. Put into their hands the shining sword of truth, and make them worthy sons of the champions of the people in the past who held truth to be a holy thing for which men should die. Make them realize that they have a public function in the commonwealth, and that their country may be saved by their courage and undone by their cowardice and silence.

Grant them the heart of manhood to cast their mighty influence with the forces which make the people strong and free, and if they suffer loss, may they rejoice in that as proof to their own souls that they, too, have been friends of the common man and servants of the higher law.—Walter Rauschenbusch in the "American Magazine."

MISS LUCILE EAVES TO LECTURE.

The San Francisco Materialists' Association is conducting a series of weekly public lectures each Friday evening in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets. Next Friday evening, August 12th, Miss Lucile Eaves will speak on "The Sources of Strength of the San Francisco Labor Movement." The lady, as Professor of Economics and Sociology of the University of Nebraska, and through her former connection with the University of California in similar work, is exceptionally well qualified to discuss her subject.

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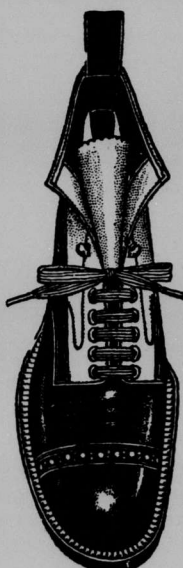
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For Work or Dress Wear
All Shapes—All Leathers

3⁰⁰ "THE KEYSTONE" 4⁰⁰
Is the Shoe of Perfect Satisfaction
Once Tried—Always Worn

NOTE—To accommodate those who are unable to purchase during the day, OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS until 10.

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FINCK'S "DETROIT SPECIAL"

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D. MCGARGOVIN 472 FINCK'S 'DETROIT SPECIAL' NOW I'M HAPPY")

FINCK'S "DETROIT SPECIAL"

OVER ALLS—
ALL OVER—AMERICA
ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR A SUIT OR WRITE US.

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